

|     |    |                      |     |     |              |     |    |                    |
|-----|----|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|----|--------------------|
| Mi- | مِ | (Physical Tool of..) | Ma- | مَا | (Place of..) | Mu- | مُ | (Someone who is..) |
|-----|----|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|----|--------------------|

eBook

# QuickArabicLessons

In 55 colored pages, you will learn how to speak your own Arabic words, phrases and sentences!

يَفْعَلُ

ya-F'al

He is **Doing**

آل كِتَابُ

al Kitaabu

The Book

# Quick Arabic Lessons eBook

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## *Why learn it?* Because Arabic is special

- The most powerful language in the world to convey a message is Arabic. It has a lot of meaning in the least amount of letters and words. This is why Allah (God) revealed His final message –the Quran- in Arabic.
- Arabic is made of 1, 2, 3, and sometimes 4 letter words. But because all the words are connected together, it's hard to find out what everything means.
- In these lessons I will help you break apart the joined letters and words so you can understand what you are reading.
- This course is for people who can already read Arabic but cannot understand it.

3 2 1

يَفْعَل

ya-F'al

He is **Doing**

# A 3 letter Noun (إِسم)

Noun: (a 'thing' you can see & touch)

3 2 1  
كِتَاب

A word by itself in Arabic will usually have a 'U' (damma) vowel mark on its last letter.

In grammar, this is called Raf' or maRfoo'.

Kitaabu  
**Book**

## 'A' vs 'the'

كِتَابُ

Kitaabu-n

a Book

Adding the same vowel mark twice on the last letter is called 'tanween.'

It usually means 'a'

أَلْ كِتَابُ

al Kitaabu

The Book

Lesson 1: Nouns | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

**Practice:** نَبِيٌّ – Nabiyu = Prophet. | رَجُلٌ – Rajulu = Man | مَاءٌ – Maa' = Water.

## What we've learned:

1. Nouns are usually spelt with 3 root letters.
2. Its 3<sup>rd</sup> letter will have a 'u' vowel on it. (i.e. آل كِتْبُ )
3. 'Al' before a word means 'The'
4. The 'n' sound at the end of a word means 'A'.
5. You can **NOT** have 'Al' and 'n' (i.e. **Al** Kitaabun) on a word. (That is like saying "*The a book.*")

## Lesson 2:

# Pronouns and Nouns

Pronouns are words like:

my, your, his etc.

Nouns are objects (i.e. book, house etc.)

In this lesson we learn what they are, and you memorize them.



# Pronouns. (*My, your, his, our etc.*)

(These are **attached to the end** of the Arabic Noun)

| Translation           | Pronouns   | Sound            |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------|
| My                    | ي          | -ee              |
| Your<br>Your (plural) | كُم   كُمْ | Ka<br>Kum        |
| His / Her<br>Their    | هُم   هَا  | Hu<br>Haa<br>Hum |
| Our                   | نَا        | Naa              |

كِتَابُكَ

Kitaabu **ka**  
**Your** Book

Lesson 2: Nouns & Owners | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

## What we've learned:

1. In Arabic, **Nouns** (i.e. book) are said **before** the **owner** (example: Kitaabu-hu = **his Book**)
2. Most 'owners' [pronouns] are 1 letter words only. You have to memorize them.

3 2 1

آل ك ت ب

al K i Taa B

The Writing

You can add vowel marks to the 3 letter Verb to give it more meaning.

The 'i' vowel mark under the 1<sup>st</sup> letter makes the word into a:  
**Physical Activity or Tool.**

So you notice the act of '**Writing**', and also a **Book** (physical thing) are both called **Kitaab** in Arabic.

More examples:

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hajab -> Hij <b>aa</b> b    | Jadal -> Jid <b>aa</b> l    |
| حجب حجب                     | جدل جدل                     |
| → Cover -> Cover <b>ing</b> | to Argue -> Argu <b>ing</b> |

In the next few lessons, we'll see how different vowels on the 1<sup>st</sup> letter give the word different meanings.

Lesson 3: Doing words | QuickArabicLessons

**Plurals:**

fem.  |   
 (-tun) (-un)  
 A One A

---

آن | آين  
 (-aayn) (-aan)  
 Two

---

وْن | وْن  
 (-een) (-oon)  
 3+

fem.   3+  
 3+

Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.

3 2 1

ك ت ب آ ن

KaaTi B aan

Two **Writer**s

This pattern (in grammar)  
is called **Faa'il** – the Doer.

The opposite of **Writer** is **Passive voice**:

مَكْتُوب

Something which is Writ.

**maKtoob**

Lesson 3: Doers (Faa'il) | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

# Verbs (Doing words)

- Verbs (Doing words) in Arabic are usually made of 3 letters. Example:

3    2    1  
ك ت ب

Katab  
to Write

We can add letters before or after it to show who is Doing the action.

## Doer – Full word Pronouns (I, You, They, He, We etc.)



These are full word **Pronouns** placed at the beginning of a sentence to **show the Doer** in the sentence.

Arabs also have small 1 letter Pronouns which are said with these Full Pronouns ->

# Doer (Past tense)

Lesson 5: Doers & Past tense Verbs | QuickArabicLessons

Pronouns

|            |                  | <u>Doer</u><br>(1 Letter Pronoun) | <u>Doing</u> (Verb) |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| I Writ =   | أَنَا كَتَبْتُ   | أنا<br>-Tu                        | ا + كَتَبَ          |
| You Writ = | أَنْتَ كَتَبْتَ  | أنت<br>-Ta                        | You                 |
| she Writ = | هُوَ كَتَبَتْ    | هو<br>-a                          | He                  |
| We Writ =  | نَحْنُ كَتَبْنَا | نحن<br>-naa                       | We                  |

Katab-  
Writ

أَنَا

(Ana)

أَنْتَ

(Anta)  
You

هُوَ

(huwwa)  
He

نَحْنُ

(Nahnu)  
We

**Tip:** Say both the long and short Pronoun in your Arabic sentence.

Practice verbs: أَمَرَ – Amar – Commanded | شَرَبَ – Sharab – Drank | ضَرَبَ – Darab – Hit

# 1 Letter Doers (Present tense)

Doing (Verb)

Doer (is said **before** the Verb in Present tense)

كُتِبَ سَ نَ

Sa Na -Ktubu

Soon We are Writing

A-

أَ

(I am)

Ta-

تَ

(You are)

Ya-

يَ

(He is)

Na-

نَ

(We are)

Optional

سَ

Sa

Soon



## What we've learned:

1. Present tense means 'right now' (not 'the past.') In Arabic, present tense is called Mudaari tense (مُضَارِع).
2. A Doer in Arabic is a 1 letter word. (i.e. **Ta-** = **You are**)
3. Doer words in Present tense are placed **before** the Doing word (verb). [example: **ta**-ktubu = **You are** writing]. This is important because in Past tense they are *after* the verb.
4. Most Arabic Doing words (Verbs) are made of 3 letters.

# Passive Verb

These are phrases where the doer is not mentioned.

Example: He was Hit.

Present tense:

يُضْرِبُ

y u D R i B

He is Hit<sup>ed</sup>

Past Tense

ضَرَبَ

D u R R i B a

He was Hit<sup>ed</sup>

Intensely & Repeatedly

Lesson 7: Passive Verbs | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Compare to: yaDribu - يَضْرِبُ - He is Hitting (Active voice)

Compare to: DaRaBa - ضَرَبَ - He Hit (Active voice)

## Verbs (Doing words)

Example:

3 2 1

كتب

KaTaBa

He Writed

## Present tense

3 2 1  
اكتب

In Present tense,  
the Doer is  
mentioned  
**before** the Verb.

I am Writing

A- ا (I am)  
Ta- ت (You are)  
Ya- ي (He is)  
Na- ن (We are)

More Past Tense Doers:  
(1 Letter Pronoun)

ت -Tu

ت -Ta

ا -a

نا -naa

You

He

We

In Past tense,  
the Doer is  
mentioned  
**after** the Verb.

## Past tense

كتب

K a T T a B tu

I Writ

Intensely & Repeatedly

Shadda:  
Adds emphasis.

Lesson 8: Past vs Present tense | QuickArabicLessons

Practice words: دَخَلَ – dakhal – Enter | خَلَقَ – Khalaq – Create | أَمَرَ – Amar – Command

## What we've learned about Verbs:

- Verbs (doing words) – like nouns- are made of 3 root letters.
- You will know the 3 letter word is not an Noun by searching for 'Al' (meaning: 'the') at the beginning or 'n' (meaning: 'A') at the end of the word. If it does not have these, then the 3 letter word is a Verb.

# Objects of Attention

Maf'ool bihi (مَفْعُول بِهِ)

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Comparison:

زَيْدًا ضَرَبَ أَمْرًا

Zayd-a Daraba Amr-u

Amr he hit Zayd

Let's study some Grammar:

Zayd he hit Amr

Zayd-u Daraba Amr-a

Zayd is the Subject, the main **Doer** (فَاعِل) in the sentence.

The Doer in Arabic has a 'U' vowel on the last letter.

What we've learnt:

We see that word position doesn't matter, it's the vowel on the last letter that changes the words role in the sentence.

All this is called the science of I'raab (إِعْرَاب) in Arabic.

زَيْدُ ضَرَبَ أَمْرًا

Amr is the **Object of Attention**.  
the one who is being 'hit.' The one who the Action is 'being done to.' (مَفْعُول بِهِ),

The Object in an Arabic sentence has a 'A' vowel mark on the last letter.

The word Darab is a Verb/Action word (فِعْل) and means 'to Hit', but with a final 'a' on the 3<sup>rd</sup> letter, it is Daraba = He hit.

We have already studied this in the Verb and Doer lessons.

Now let's make a phrase with an **Object** ->

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | QuickArabicLessons



## Present tense

## Past tense

أَكْتُبُ كِتَابَ

I am Writing  
a Book

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of Attention).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Fi'l  
(Doing/Action word)

|     |    |           |
|-----|----|-----------|
| A-  | أَ | (I am)    |
| Ta- | تَ | (You are) |
| Ya- | يَ | (He is)   |
| Na- | نَ | (We are)  |

أَ  
-Tu

تَ  
-Ta

يَ  
-a

نَا  
-naa

You

He

We

كَتَبْتُ كِتَابَ

I Writ  
a Book

Mafool bihi

The double vowel  
'tanween' (-an) means  
the English word 'A' as  
we learnt in Lesson 1.

Verbs (Fi'l): كَتَبَ – Katab – Write | أَمَرَ – Amar – Command | دَخَلَ – dakhal – Enter | نَصَرَ – Nasr - Help |

Objects (Maf'ool bihi): كِتَابًا – Kitaaban – a Book | رَجُلًا – Rajulan – a Man | آلَ بَيْتٍ – al Bayta – the House |

*Now make your own phrase!*

Lesson 9: Objects of Attention | QuickArabicLessons

1

Pronouns

أَنَا

I  
(Ana)

أَنْتَ

(Anta)  
You

هُوَ

(huwwa)  
He

نَحْنُ

(Nahnu)  
We

2

Verb

كَتَبَ

KaTaB

Writ<sup>ed</sup>

More:

دَخَلَ

Dakhal  
Entered

خَلَقَ

Khalaq  
Created

حَجَبَ

Hajab  
Covered

جَدَلَ

Jadal  
Argued

3

Past Tense Doers:  
(1 Letter Pronoun)

تُ

-Tu

تَ

-Ta

You

هُوَ

-a

He

نَا

-naa

We

4

كِتَابَ

Kitaaban  
a Book

أَلْ بَيْتَ

al Bayta  
The House

حِجَابًا

Hijaaban  
a Hijaab

5

Connectives  
(optional)

لَ

la

for

مَعَ

ma'a

with

عَلَى

'alay

up on

6

نِي (-nee)  
MEكَ (-ka)  
YOUكِ (-ki)  
YOUهُ (-hu)  
HIMهَا (-haa)  
HERهُمْ (-hum)  
THEMنَا (-naa)  
US

Result:

أَنَا كَتَبْتُ كِتَابَ لَكَ

I writ a Book for you.

Now make your own phrase!

Lesson 10: Making a Phrase | QuickArabicLessons

# Connectives (adverbs)

Are words which **connect phrases in a sentence** together.

We learn some Arabic adverbs here.

# Connective words (adverbs)

A list of words which help give your sentences more meaning, you should memorize them.

وَ - wa = And

فَ - fa = then / so

بِ - bi \* = with

مَعَ - Ma'a\* = with

إِنْ - in = If

إِنَّ - inna = No  
doubt

إِذْ - idh -  
When (past tense)

إِذَا - idha = When  
(future tense)

فِي - Fee \* = In

عَلَى - 'Alaa \* = Upon

هُنَا - huna = here

هُنَاكَ - hunak =  
there

جِدًّا - Jiddan -  
very / alot

حَتَّى - hattaa =  
until

قَدْ - qad = Already

مَنْ - man =

Whoever

مِنْ - min\* =  
from

لِ - Li\* = For

هَذَا - hadha =  
this  
ذَلِكَ - dhalik =  
that

عَنْ - 'An\* =  
From/about/  
In regard to

أَيَّ - Ayy =  
which

أَوْ - aw = or

أَمْ - am = or

إِلَى - ilaa\* = to

هَلْ - hal =  
a Question  
mark (?)

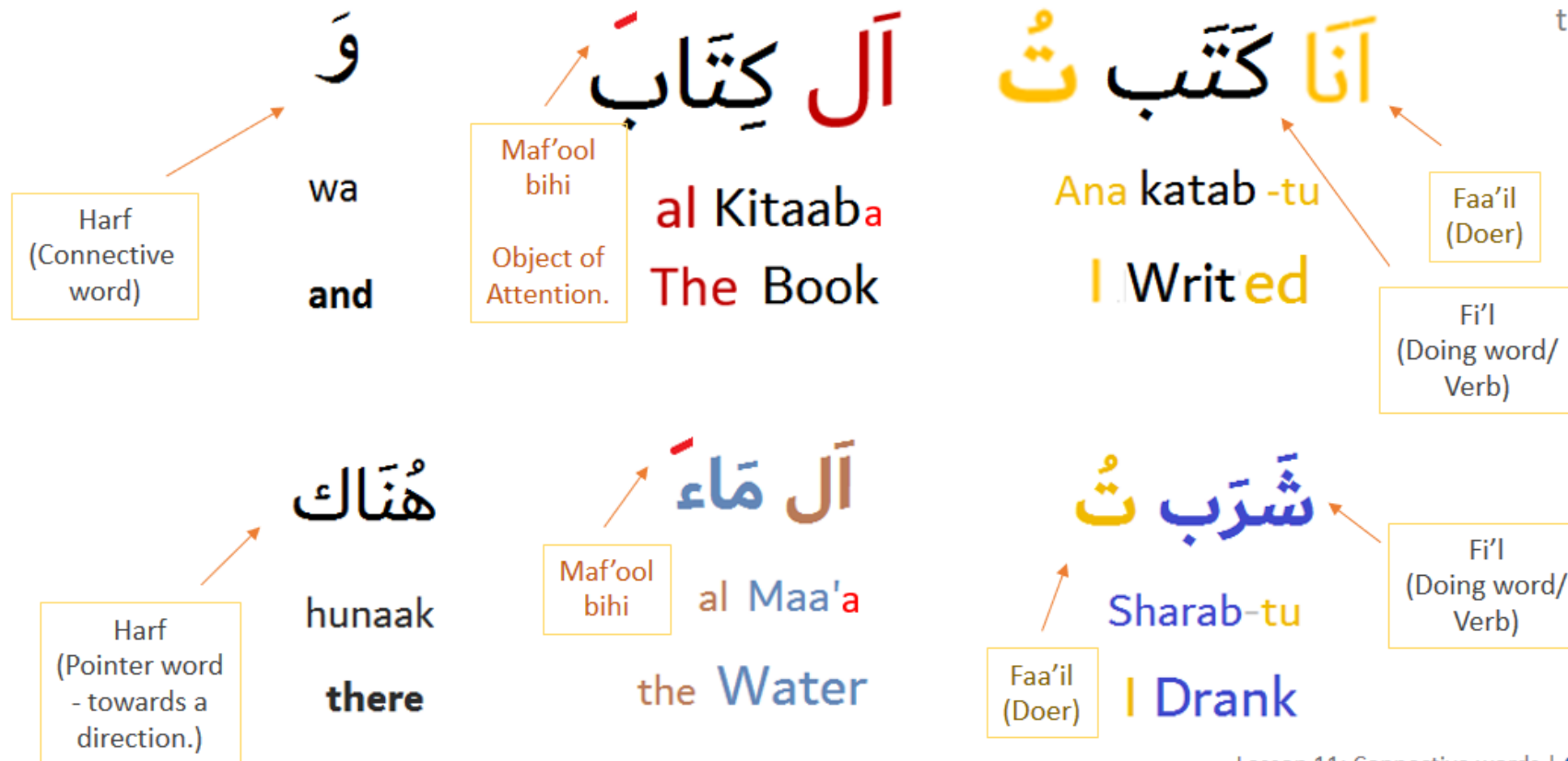
\*Harf al Jarr words

-OPTIONAL-

# Making longer sentences with Connectives

We will be using words which we've learned from previous lessons.

Let's look at the grammar:



Lesson 11: Connective words | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

# Harf al Jarr words

*the word after it will have a 'i' vowel on its last letter.*

# Harf al Jarr

- Some connective words in Arabic are called “**Harf al Jarr**” (حَرَفُ الْجَرِّ).
- Whenever you see these in a sentence, the word after it will have a ‘i’ vowel on its last letter.

Harf al Jarr words:

بِ

(bi)

with

(an object)

مَعَ

(ma'a)

with

(another human)

فِي

(fee)

in

مِنْ

(min)

from

(ka) [prefix]

كَ

like/

similar to

عَلَى

('alaa)

upon

إِلَى

(ilaa)

to

لِ

(li)

for

عَنْ

('an)

about

/ from

Examples:

أَل كِتَابٍ

al Kitaab i  
The Book

فِي

(fee)  
In

أَنَا كَتَبْتُ

Ana katab -tu  
I Writ ed

صَدِيقٍ هـ

Sadeeq- i hi  
his Friend

مَعَ

(ma'a)  
with  
(another human)

Harf al Jarr words:

بِ

(bi)  
with  
(an object)

مَعَ

(ma'a)  
with  
(another human)

فِي

(fee)  
in

عَلَى

('alaa)  
upon

إِلَى

(ilaa)  
to

لِ

(li)  
for

### Harf al Jarr:

*'Words which make - the next words - last letter 'i'*

**Why is it used?** To make a sentence easier and smoother to pronounce.

*What sounds easier to say?  
Fil-Kitaabu or Fil-Kitaabi?*



## What we learn:

- Harf al Jarr words make the *words after them* have a 'i' vowel on their end. (other word types like this are Harf al Nasb (for the 'a' vowel), and Harf Jazm (for a silence on the last letter).)
- There is no meaningful reason for the change in vowel sound, it is mainly *to make the Arabic sentence sound better and smoother*.
- (example: saying *Fee Kitaabu-hu* sounds more difficult to say than *Fee Kitaabi-hi*. Both mean 'In his Book' but *Fee Kitaabi-hi* sounds smoother.)

# Harf al Jarr / Nasb / Jazm

Words (حُرُوف) which will force the word after it to change the vowel mark on its end.

## Harf al Jarr

**Harf al-Jarr** words force the word after it to become **maJroor** (have an 'i' vowel on its last letter.)

ب - bi - with

ل - li - for

في - fee - In

من - min - from

إلى - ilaa - to

على - 'alaa - up on

عن - 'an - in regard to

ك - ka - Like/similar to

## Harf al Nasb

These words force the word after it to become **maNsoob** (have an 'A' vowel on its last letter.

إِنَّ - inna - No doubt

لَ - la - Surely

أَنَّ - an - That

كَي - kay - so that

إِذَا - idhan - In that case

حَتَّى - hattaa - until

## Harf al Jazm

These words force the word after it to become **maJzoom** (have a sukoon/silence on its last letter.)

إِنْ - In - If



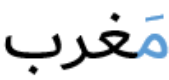
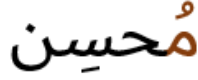
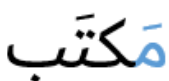
لَا - Laa - No

لَمْ - Lam - No (past tense)

لَنْ - Lan - No (future tense)

لَمَّا - Lammaa - Until when

**Your challenge:** Find these words in the Quran and look at the next word.  
Does it have the matching vowel?

| Mi-  (Physical Tool of..)                                  | Ma-  (Place of..)                                | Mu-  (Someone who is..)                  |
|---|---|---|
| <br>MiQdaar<br>Tool of Measuring.<br>(i.e. Amount)         | <br>Maqdas<br>Place of Holy.<br>(i.e. Jerusalem)  | <br>Muslim<br>Someone who is Submitting. |
| <br>Mihmaaz<br>Tool of Poking.<br>(i.e. Spear)             | <br>Maghrib<br>Place of Sinking.<br>(i.e. Sunset) | <br>Muhsin<br>Someone who is Good.       |
| <br>MiQraab<br>Tool of getting Near.<br>(i.e. Telescope) | <br>Maktab<br>Place of Books.<br>(i.e. Library) | <br>Mujrim<br>Someone who is Criminal. |

## Sound Plurals:

fem.  
 (-tun) | (-un)  
 A One A

آن | اين  
 (-ayn) (-aan)  
 Two

ون | اين  
 (-een) (-oon)  
 3+

fem. آت 3+

مُسْلِم

Muslimat-un  
 -ah

A (female) Someone  
 who is Submitting.

م

(Someone  
 who is..)

مُسْلِم

Muslim

Someone  
 who is  
 Submitting.

مُحْسِن

Muhsin

Someone  
 who is  
 Good.

مُجْرِم

Mujrim

Someone  
 who is  
 Criminal.

# Broken Plurals

- We have seen in the past lesson that adding “oon” or “een” at the end of a Noun makes it a ‘sound plural’. (example: Muslim-oon)
- But Arabs have other ways of making words plural too.
- They will get a word, **break the letters apart, and add other letters in between** to make the word a broken plural.
- Example: **Sadeeq** means Friend. Lots of FRIENDS is called **Asdiqaa**.
- There are 10 styles of broken plurals. I will show them to you.
- Read them out loud. You don’t have to memorize them, but try to remember how they sound so you can recognise them in the future.

Broken Plural 1:

نَهْر = أَنْهَار

Nahr - A River  
aNhaar – Rivers

Another Example:  
جِزْب = أَحْزَاب  
Hizb = Ahzaab  
(Groups)

Broken Plural 2:

شَاهِد = شُهُود

Shaahid - A Witness  
Shuhood - Witnesses

Broken Plural 3:

مَسْجِد = مَسَاجِد

Masjid - A Mosque  
Masaajid – Mosques

Broken Plural 4:

صَدِيق = أَصْدِقَاء

Sadeeq - A Friend  
aSdiqaa - Friends

Another Example:  
نَبِي = أَنْبِيَاء  
Nabi = aNbiyaa (Prophets)

Broken Plural 5:

غَرِيب = غُرَبَا

Ghareeb - A Stranger  
Ghurabaa - Strangers

Broken Plural 7:

جَبَل = جِبَال

Jabal - A Mountain  
Jibaa - Mountains

Broken Plural 9:

قَلَم = أَقْلَام

Qalam - A Pen  
aQlaam - Pens

Broken Plural 6:

كِتَاب = كُتُب

Kitaab - A Book  
Kutub - Books

Another Example:

رَسُول = رُسُل

Rasool | Rusul (Messengers)

Broken Plural 8:

أَخ = إِخْوَة

Akh-un - A Brother  
Ikhwat-un - Brothers

Broken Plural 10:

تَاجِر = تُجَّار

Taajir - A Trader  
Tujjaar - Traders

Another Example:

خَبَاز = خُبَّاز

Khaabiz =  
Khubbaaz (Bread Makers)

Read these out loud and memorise how the broken plural sounds.



# Objects and Descriptions

(Nouns and Adjectives)

إِسْمٌ وَ صِفَةٌ

Lesson 16: Objects & Descriptions | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

| Alternative:      |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Description (2nd) | Noun (1 <sup>st</sup> ) |
| كَبِيرٌ           | كِتَابٌ                 |
| Kabeer(un)        | Kitaab(un)              |
| a Big             | (a) Book                |



English is read left to right.

English word order:

3

Description (2<sup>nd</sup>)

آل كَبِير

al Kabeer

The Big

هُوَ

huwwa

it is

2

Arabic Noun (1<sup>st</sup>)

آل كِتَابٌ

Al Kitaabu

(the) Book



Arabic is read right to left.

1

Description (2<sup>nd</sup>)

Noun (1<sup>st</sup>)

**Practice:**  
Make your own phrase.

The Big – al Kabeer

The New – al Jadeed

The Thankful – al Shakoor

آل كَبِير  
آل جَدِيد  
آل شَكُور

آل رَجُلُ  
آل وَلَدُ  
آل مَسْجِدُ

Al Rajulu – (the) Man

al Waladu – (the) Boy

al Masjidu – (the) Mosque

# Verb, Object & Description

Let's study their grammar

Lesson 17: Verb, Object & Description | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Description (2<sup>nd</sup>)

Object (1<sup>st</sup>)

Present tense Verb

Is using the same vowel as the Object.

Mafool bihi (Object of attention)

آل كَبِير

Al Kabeera

The Big

آل كِتَاب

Al Kitaaba

(the) Book

أَكْتُبُ

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

|     |    |           |
|-----|----|-----------|
| A-  | أَ | (I am)    |
| Ta- | تَ | (You are) |
| Ya- | يَ | (He is)   |
| Na- | نَ | (We are)  |

Siffah (Description word):

- It will use the same last vowel as the Object.
- This same vowel lets us know the Siffah is related to that Object. That it is describing it and nothing else in the sentence.

Mafool bihi:

- (Object of Attention).
- the thing on which the action (Fi'l) is being done.
- Has 'a' vowel on last letter.

Fi'l  
(Doing/Action  
word/Verb)

Faa'i'l  
(Doer)

# Description word extensions

Adjectives (صِفَة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

# Description word extensions

Adjectives (صِفَة)

let's add extensions to enhance their meaning.

No doubt, Allah is **Extremely** Forgiving, **Constantly** the Merciful.

رَحِمَ 3 2 1 غَفَرَ 3 2 1  
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Description words (Adjectives)

Constantly

Extremely

Another extension #1:

غُفَرَ ان Ultimately Forgiving  
 Ghufr-aan

رَحِمَ ان Ultimately Merciful  
 Rahm-aan

Isti-Kbaar

Kubr-aan

Kabeer

Seeking (to be)  
 Big (= Arrogance)

اِسْتِكْبَارٌ

كُبْرَانٌ

Ultimately Big

كَبِيرٌ

Constantly Big

Another extension #3:

اِسْتِغْفَارٌ

Isti-Ghfaar

Consider/Seek  
 Forgiveness

Another extension #2:

اَرْحَمُ A-Rham  
 More Merciful

اَكْبَرُ A-Kbar  
 More Big

آل كَبِيرَ

Al Kabeera

The Big

أَكْتُبُ آل كِتَابَ

Al Kitaaba

(the) Book

A-Ktubu

I am Writing

A- أَ (I am)

Ta- تَ (You are)

Ya- يَ (He is)

Na- نَ (We are)

Pronouns

أَنَا

I  
(Ana)

English word order:

2

3

1

جَدِيدٍ

Jadeed-in

a New

5

جَمِيلٍ

Jameel-in

a Beautiful

6

صفة – Siffah – Description word

copies the vowel of the thing it's describing

قَلَمٍ

Qalam-in

(a) Pen

7

أَقْلَامٍ

(aQlaam)

Pens

مَوْصُوفٍ

mawsoof

Thing being  
Described

بِ

bi

with

4

Harf al Jarr  
forces word  
after it to have 'i'  
vowel on end

Lesson 19: Making a full sentence | QuickArabicLessons



# 2 Letter Verbs

These doing words have slightly different rules to the 3 Letter verbs.

Present tense

يَقُولُ

yaQuwl  
He is Saying

فِعْلُ أَمْرٍ  
Command form:  
قُلْ  
Qul  
Say!

قَائِلٍ  
Qaa'iL  
Say-er  
(Doer)

Past tense

قَالَ

QaaLa  
He Said

قِيلَ  
QeeLa  
It was Said  
(Passive voice)

# Objects and Owners

مُضَافٌ وَ مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ

Lesson 21: Object & Owner | [QuickArabicLessons](https://www.quickarabiclessons.com)

Owner (2<sup>nd</sup>)  
مُضَاف إِلَيْهِ

Object (1<sup>st</sup>)  
مُضَاف

The 'i' vowel mark under the last letter means he is the Owner.

الله

Allah-i

**Allah's**

كِتَابُ

Kitaab-u

**Book**



Arabic is read  
From right to left.



English is read  
from left to right.

The **Subject** (main object being spoken about) has a 'U' vowel mark on the last letter.

Owner (2<sup>nd</sup>)

Object (1<sup>st</sup>)

**Practice:**  
Make your  
own phrase.

**The People's** – al Naas-i

**The Prophet's** – al Nabiyy-i

**The Man's** – al Rajul-i

أَل نَّاسٍ  
أَل نَّبِيٍّ  
أَل رَّجُلٍ

عَبْدُ  
رَحْمَةٍ  
صُنَّةُ

'Abd-u – **Slave**

Rahmat-u – **Mercy**

Sunnatu – **Way**

# Sentence with an Owner

Lesson 22: Sentence with an Owner | [QuickArabicLessons](#)

Mafool bihi (**Object** of attention)

آل كَبِيرَ

Al Kabeera

(the) **Great**

English word order:

3

Is using the same last vowel as the **Object**.

The Description word will always use the same last vowel as the thing it is describing no matter where its position is in the sentence.

اللهِ

Allah-i

**Allah's**

2

The 'i' vowel mark under the last letter means he is the **Owner**.

كِتَابُ

Kitaaba

**Book**

4

أَكْتُبُ

A-Ktubu

**I am** Writing

1

Faa'i'l  
(Doer)

Fi'l  
(Doing/Action  
word/Verb)

|     |    |           |
|-----|----|-----------|
| A-  | أَ | (I am)    |
| Ta- | تَ | (You are) |
| Ya- | يَ | (He is)   |
| Na- | نَ | (We are)  |

# Summarizing Vowel Marks

The meanings of vowel marks on the 1<sup>st</sup> and last letter of a word.

## Vowel on 1<sup>st</sup> letter

- An 'U' vowel (damma) means 'Passive voice' (a Doer is not known and the Verb/action is being emphasised in this phrase. Example: Hujib = something was Covered.
- Usually an 'A' vowel (fat-ha) means 'Active voice.' (a Doer is known and is being spoken about in the sentence.) example: hajaba = he covered.
- An 'i' vowel (kasra) means 'Physical Tool' or some Physical activity being emphasised. Example: Hijaab = a physical head covering.

We will not be discussing Vowel marks on the middle letters because they often change ->



## Vowel on the 3<sup>rd</sup> or last Letter (I'raab اِعْرَاب)

- An 'U' on the last letter usually means this is the main **Subject** (the main thing being spoken about in the sentence, usually the 'Doer.') example: **The boy.** (al-waladu) [Grammar name: مَرْفُوع - MaRfoo']
- An 'A' on the last letter usually means this is the main '**Targeted Object.**' example: **The boy read the Book.** (al-waladu Qara'a al-Kitaab-a) [Grammar name: مَنصُوب - MaNsoob]
- An 'i' on the last letter is usually when that thing is the **Owner** of something else. Example: Abdu-**Allahi** (servant of **Allah**) Allah is the owner. [Grammar name: مَجْرُور - maJroor]
- We know from a previous lesson that **Harf al Jarr**, **Harf al Nasb** words also make the word after them have a last letter vowel change.

**Meanings:**

**1 - Me / I** i.e. **Aslamtu** submit **أَسَلَمْتُ**

**2 - Question Mark** i.e. **أَتَظُنُّ** A taDhun  
(When at beginning of Phrase) **Do you** Think..?

**3 - Maximizing a** [Male] **Greatest** **أَكْبَرُ** Greatest  
3 letter Word Meaning. i.e. **AKBaR** **كُبْرَى** Kubraa [Female]

**4 - Command!** i.e. **إَفْعَلْ** [Do!] **إَفْعَلْ**

**5 - Past Tense** i.e. - **Aslama** - **أَسَلَّمَ**  
(3rd person) **He submits**  
[see Verb Patterns (Sarf) Chapter]

**Independent Word:**

**1 - Bi = With** i.e. **بِي يَدِهِ** Bi YadiH  
**With His Hand**

**2 - Bi = Oath** i.e. **Bi-illah**  
- (Oath) **by Allah/God**

**Example:**

**Beginning of Word:** **تَضْرِبُ**  
**1 - You** or **You / She is Hitting**  
**2 - She** **TaDrib**  
(see Present tense Verbs page) **Present tense**

**3 - More usages of Letter 'Ta' (on beginning of word) on Sarf Verb Patterns sheet.**

**End of Word:** **ضَرَبْتُ**  
**1 - Tu = I / Me**  
**2a - Ta = You (he)**  
**2b - Ti = You (she)**  
**3 - Tumaa = You Dual | 2**  
**4 - Tum = You (Plural | 3+)**  
(see Past tense Verbs page) **Past tense**

**When placed after 1st letter in 3 Root Lettered word. = [Emphasis] in meaning.**  
i.e. **إِسْتَأْذِنَ** = be Extra Patient **إِصْبِرْ**

**1 - to See**  
i.e. A lam taRa  
Didn't you See?

**Meanings:**

**1 - سَإِ**  
**Sa** = **Soon**  
And: **سَوْفَ** **Sawfa**

**1 - Fa =** (A happened,  
**Then [suddenly]**  
B happened.

**Similar word:**  
**ثُمَّ** **Thumma = Then**  
(after some time)  
B happened.

**Beginning of Word:**

**1 - Like / 'Similar to'**

**Example:**  
**Ka-al Jabl** **كَأَنَّ الْجَبَلَ**  
= **Like the Mountain**

**End of Word:**

**1 - Your [male] - Ka**  
**2 - Your [female] - Ki**  
**3 - Your [plural male] - Kum**  
**4 - Your [plural female] - Kun**

**Example:** **رَبِّكَ** **RabbuKa = Your Master**

**Independent Word:**

**La ل Li =**

**1 - For**  
**2 - Surely**

**3 - Laa = No [لَا]**

**Attached to Beginning of Root Word:**

**1a - Mu = Characteristic** **muHammad** -  
(of Root word) someone/thing Praised

**1b - Ma = Time / Location** (of Root word)  
**maSjid** = Location/Place of Sajdah(Prostration) [Mosque]

**1c - Mi = Physical Tool**  
**miFtaah** - **Fat-h = Opening Tool = Keys**

**Independent Word:**

**Maa = مَا هَذَا** - **Maa haadha?**  
**2 - What?** **What is this?**

**3 - Negation** **مَا ضَرَبْتُ**  
i.e. Not. **Maa DarabTu**  
**I did Not Hit**

**Independent Word:**

**1 - Wa = And**

**Middle of Word**

**2 - Maximizes meaning** of word  
when placed **after 1st Root Letter**

**Example:** **KaWkab** = **Great Big Star** **كَوْكَبٌ**

**3 - Excessive ('extremely')**  
when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**

**Example:** **غَفُورٌ** **Ghafoor** = **Extremely Forgiving**

**Example:**

**RabbuHu** = **رَبِّهِ**  
**his Master**

**End of Word:**

**1 - Hu = His**  
**2 - Haa = Her**

**3 - Hum = Their [Male]**  
**4 - Hun = Their [Female]**

**5 - Humaa = Their [Dual | 2]**

**Beginning of Word:** **نَضْرِبُ** **We Hit**  
**1 - We** **NaDrib**

**End of Word:**

**2 - Naa = Our** **رَبَّنَا** **RabbuNaa**  
**Our Master**

**3 - Na = Female Plural** (see Present tense Verbs page)  
**Example:** **نَضْرِبْنَ** **taDribNa =**  
**They (females) are Hitting**

**4 - Great / Absolute / Honorable** **Example:** **مُحَمَّدٌ** = **Honorable**  
man called 'Muhammad'

**5 - Emphasis** (at end of Verb [Doing word] **لَنْ يَضْرِبَنَّ**  
**Command** **La yaDribanna**  
& Future tense **= Surely he will Hit**

**Beginning of Word:** **يَضْرِبُ**  
**1 - He** **yaDrib** =  
**He is Hitting**

**2 - They [Male]** **يَضْرِبُونَ**  
**yaDriboon = they are Hitting**

**End of Word:** **رَبِّي**  
**3 - My** **Rabee = My Master**

**Middle of Word:**

**4 - Constant ('continuous')**  
when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**

**Example:** **رَحِيمٌ** = **Constantly Merciful**

**5 - Small**  
when placed **after 2nd Root Letter**  
**2nd letter has A sound**

**Example:** **‘UBAYD** = **SMALL** **‘ABD** [Slave]



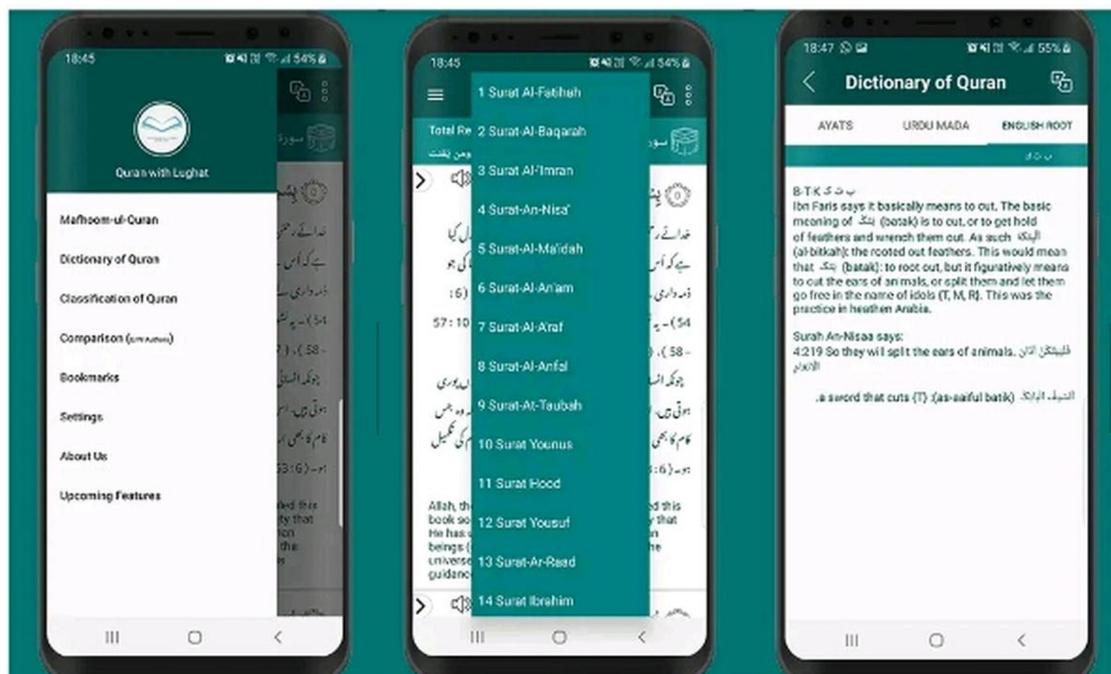
| Pattern no | Past tense   | Present tense                      | Masdar (tenseless)  | Pattern meaning***  | Past tense example                    | Present tense example                   | Masdar (Suffix: ..ING & ..ION)                          |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1          | <b>Fa3aLa *</b><br>(he did)<br>- Vowel in bold will differ based on each word.<br>- 3 represents Letter 'Ayn ( ع ) | <b>yaF3aLu **</b><br>(he is doing) | No particular pattern. <b>Fi3lun</b> (to do)<br>Various patterns. | This is the basic root<br><br>Doing something intensively/repeatedly, doing something to something/someone else, or causing something | GHaFaRa<br>He forgave                 | yaGHFiRu<br>He forgives                 | Here maGHFiRatun<br>= Forgiv <b>ING</b><br>(to Forgive) |
| 2          | Fa33aLa  | yuFa33iLu                          | TaF3eeLun or taF3iLatun   | To try to do something, or to do something with someone else  | 3aLLaMa<br>He taught                  | yu3aLLiMu<br>He teaches                 | Ta3LeeMun<br>(education)                                |
| 3          | Faa3aLa  | yuFaa3iLu                          | muFaa3aLatun or Fi3aaLun  | doing something to something/someone else, or causing something   | QaaTaLa<br>He fought                  | yuQaaTiLu<br>He fights                  | QiTaaLun<br>(Fighting)                                  |
| 4          | aF3aLa   | yuF3iLu                            | iF3aaLun  | Connected to pattern 2 in meaning. Also, to do something to yourself  | aKHRAJa<br>he brought out             | yuKHRIJu<br>He brings out               | iKHRAaJun<br>(expulsion or bringing out)                |
| 5          | taFa33aLa  | yataFa33aLu                        | taFa33uLun  | Doing something with each other, or to pretend to do something. Expressing a state.   | taWaKKaLa<br>He trusted in            | yataWaKKaLu<br>He trusted in            | taWaKKuLun<br>(trust in)                                |
| 6          | taFaa3aLa  | yataFaa3aLu                        | taFaa3uLun  | Passive meaning   | ta3aaWaNa<br>He cooperated            | yata3aaWaNu<br>He cooperates            | Ta3aaWuNun<br>(cooperation)                             |
| 7          | inFa3aLa   | yanFa3iLu                          | inFi3aaLun  | No consistent meaning pattern   | inQaLaBa<br>it (he) became overturned | yanQaLiBu<br>It (he) becomes overturned | inQiLaaBun<br>(turning upside down, revolution)         |
| 8          | iFta3aLa   | yaFta3iLu                          | iFti3aaLun  | Used for colours or defects   | iKHtaLaFa<br>He differed              | yaKHtaLiFu<br>He differs                | iKHtiLaaFun<br>(difference)                             |
| 9          | iF3aLLa  | yaF3aLLu                           | iF3iLaaLun  | To seek or ask something, or to consider something  | iHMaRRa<br>He became red              | yaHMaRRu<br>He becomes red              | iHMiRaaRun<br>(becoming red)                            |
| 10         | istaF3aLa  | yastaF3iLu                         | istiF3aaLun   |   | istaGHFaRa<br>He sought forgiveness   | yastaGHFiRu<br>He seeks forgiveness     | istiGHFaaRun<br>(the act of seeking forgiveness)        |

# Quran with Lughat App

Free. only on Playstore (Android):

[https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=oreference.com.mafhoom\\_ul\\_quran](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=oreference.com.mafhoom_ul_quran)

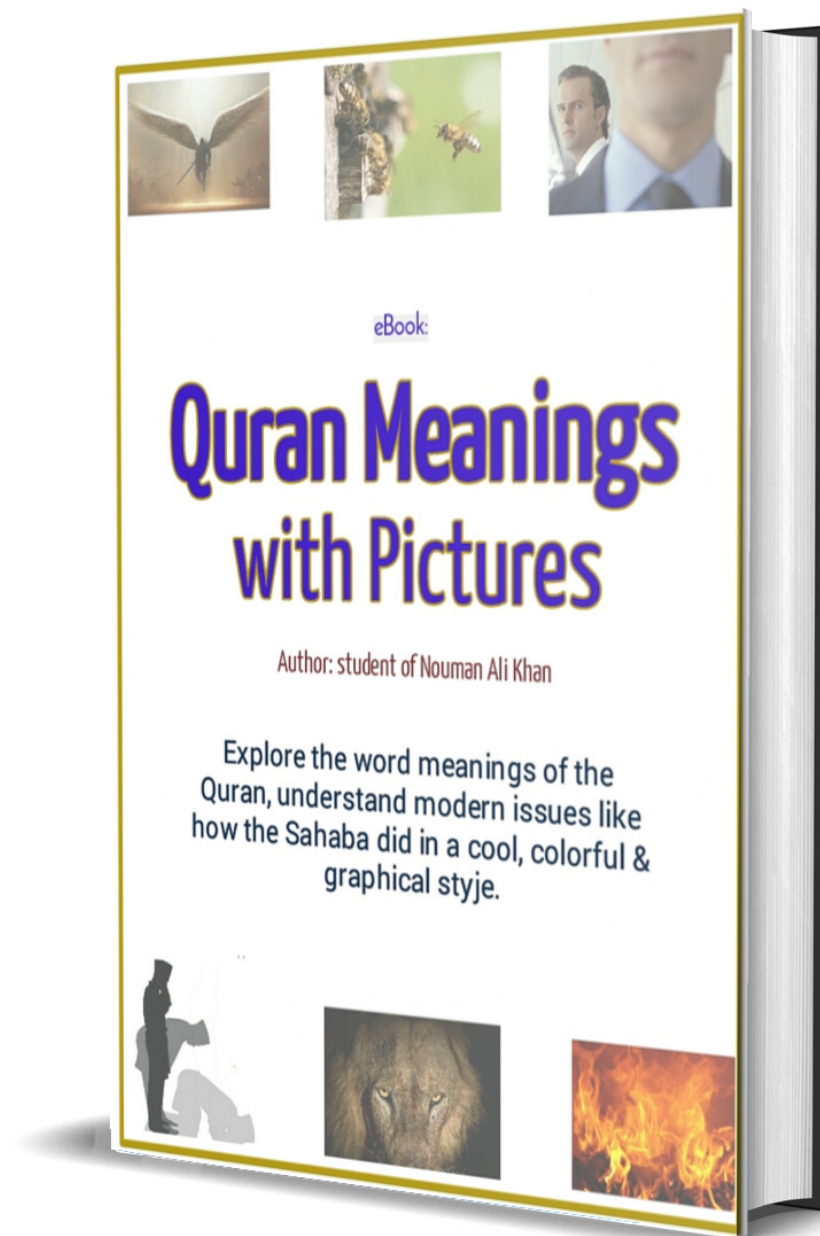
Find indepth meanings of Quran root words in English:



**Caution:** the author\* has done an amazing explanation on Quran word meanings from classical Islamic sources, but he did not accept Ahadeeth (Prophetic sayings). So use the app only for understanding word meanings of classical arabic, but ignore his philosophies.

\* Lughat-ul-Quran - by Ghulam.Ahmed Parwez -





**eBook: Quran Meanings with Pictures (120 pages)**

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